

**REMARKS- General**

By the above amendment, Applicant has amended the title to emphasize the novelty of the invention.

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Applicant has submitted substitute specifications and drawings which delete irrelevant material in order to make the application simpler and easier to read.

Also, Applicant has rewritten all claims to define the invention more particularly and distinctly so as to overcome the rejections under 35 USC § 103 and define the invention patentably over the prior art. In addition, claims have been reordered to the order in which they were addressed in the Office Action.

Note: The claimed application file hyperlinks are referred to herein by the name in trade “AppLink”, as done in the specifications, for ease of reading.

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**The Claims Rejections Under § 103**

Claims 61-131 were rejected under § 103 as being unpatentable over Lazaridis et al in view of Herrod et al. because it was said that the combination of these references would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection for the following reasons:

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**Prior Art References Incorrectly Interpreted**

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Applicant submits that the Office Action has incorrectly interpreted Lazaridis and Herrod as being equivalent to the steps of the present invention. The cited references do not teach what the Examiner relies upon them as teaching.

**Strained Interpretation of Prior Art**

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Applicant submits that the Office Action makes a strained interpretation of the references that could have been made only in hindsight.

### **The Suggested Combination Leads to New, Improved, and Unexpected Results**

Even if the interpretations were correct, combining the two references is not an obvious step under § 103 because it leads to valuable new, improved, and unexpected results—the fact that those skilled in the art have not implemented the invention, despite its great advantages, indicates that it is not obvious.

### **Commercial Success and Acquiescence**

Applicant's company has achieved commercial success with the suggested combination, and commercial acquiescence by licensing AppLink technology to a competitor, as laid out in the attached declaration with supporting documents.

## **The Claims Rejections Under § 103**

Claims 61-131 were rejected as unpatentable over Lazaridis et al in view of Herrod et al.

The Examiner has cited other patent and non-patent documents which have not been applied against any claim. Applicant has reviewed the references, and found that they do not show the claimed invention nor render it obvious.

### **The Rejection of Claim 119**

Independent claim 119 was rejected on Lazaridis in view of Herrod. Claim 119 has been rewritten as Claim 132, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 132, for the following reasons:

#### **Lazaridis's "Trigger Event" is Not a Hyperlink**

In Para 3b of the Office Action, the first step of the method of claim 119, "detecting the activation by the user of a hyperlink associated with the computer file" is considered

equivalent to Lazaridis, “the redirector program detects a user defined event trigger has taken place”.

However, the cited user-defined event triggers are:

- a) not hyperlinks and
- b) not associated with a specific computer file.

These trigger events are a signal to the redirector host system to initiate redirecting or pushing subsequently received files (email and attachments) to the user’s current location via various devices. Unlike a hyperlink, where action takes place immediately when it is activated, nothing happens when an event trigger is received. Only later, when an email is received, does something happen. An example demonstrating that said event trigger is associated with no files whatsoever is that if no emails are subsequently received by the host system after a triggering event, the triggering event will redirect (forward) nothing. In fact the triggering event cannot be associated with a particular file since it occurs before any file (email or attachment) is received.

Lazaridis’s examples of these event triggers are external events such as receiving a command from the user’s mobile communication device (Lazaridis, col 7 lines 11-13), receiving a command from some other external computer (Lazaridis, col 7 line 17), and sensing that the user is no longer in the vicinity of the message redirector host system (Lazaridis, col 7 lines 18-19). Internal events could be a calendar alarm or screen saver activation. Networked events are user-defined messages transmitted to the host system via a network to initiate redirection. It can be seen from these examples that Lazaridis’s “trigger events” cannot be construed as hyperlinks without an overly strained interpretation. Additionally, nowhere in Lazaridis is the word “hyperlink” mentioned as a triggering event.

### **Lazaridis Teaches Away From a Hyperlink**

Lazaridis’s user defined event trigger cited by the O.A. in Para 3b cannot be interpreted as a hyperlink, since the invention of Lazaridis is designed for a single user to access his/her own email and attachments. Because a hyperlink can be embedded into a web

page or mass-market email, it intrinsically offers third-party, anonymous access. This would be contradictory to Lazaridis's teaching.

**Lazaridis Does Not Teach Operating an Application Program Compatible with the Computer File On a Computer Remote to the User**

In Para 3c of the O.A., claim 119c-“operating on a remote computer an application program associated with the computer file”, is considered equivalent to Lazaridis, “a remote device”, col 6 lines 7-30). In fact, said remote device refers to the user's mobile device, such as a cell phone (Lazaridis, “mobile device 24”, col 6 line 19; “the remote device”, col 6 line 24), and not to a computer remote from the user. Sending files to an external machine is mentioned by Lazaridis, but examples of this external machine are display devices close to the user such as a fax machine or printer *local to the user*, or to *storage devices* accessible by the user such as video data storage or the user's voice mail storage (Lazaridis, col 6 lines 9-13). Operating on a remote computer (that is, remote from the user) an application program compatible with or capable of opening the computer file is not mentioned anywhere within Lazaridis.

In fact, since Lazaridis does not detail operating a thin client on the local computer (as acknowledged by the O.A., page 3, lines 1-2), there would be no reason to operate an application on a remote computer since there would be no way for the user to interface with said application program without a thin client.

**Lazaridis's Inbound Email Detection is “Push” Technology, while a Hyperlink is “Pull” Technology**

The Office Action asserts that claim 119d- “after detection of the hyperlink, opening the computer file in the application program running on the remote computer”, is equivalent to: Lazaridis, the redirector software detects email message using MAPI, col 7 lines 30-45.

However, the Lazaridis reference refers simply to the detection by the host email redirection system of new email messages sent to the user. Detection of new email

5 messages is not equivalent to detection of hyperlink activation. Detecting new email sent to a user is part of a “push” event, that is, data comes towards the user unrequested. The user has no say in the time of occurrence of this event. In contrast, the user activating a hyperlink is a “pull” event, that is, data is requested by the user. In this case, the user has complete control over the time of the event.

10 Lazaridis is “push” technology: Messages and data are automatically forwarded to a user as they are received after a trigger event has occurred (Lazaridis, push messages, col 8, line 18), whereas the hyperlink in claim 119 (Claim 132) is “pull” technology, where access to a file is given *when requested* by the user. At no time does Lazaridis suggest any kind of “pull” mechanism.

15 A hyperlink can be activated multiple times. Thus an AppLink to a single file can be accessed many times by many people. Conversely, Lazaridis’s email redirection happens only once. It cannot happen more than once because the data is forwarded and not retained on Lazaridis’s invention.

20 Given the fundamental difference between these events, to consider them equivalent requires an unduly strained interpretation.

### **Lazaridis Does Not Suggest a Thin Client**

25 The O.A. acknowledges that Lazaridis does not explicitly detail claim 119e- “operating a thin client on the local computer, the thin client allowing the user to provide input to and receive output from the application program running on the remote computer”. The Office Action then asserts that Herrod discloses a thin client connected to the Internet to upload/download information including email delivery as a thin client (Herrod, a thin client, abstract; col 8 lines 1-15; 44-65; col 13 lines 25-47; col 18 lines 33-60; col 20 lines 31-67).

### **Herrod is not a Thin Client as disclosed in the Applicant’s Specifications**

However, the cited thin client operating on a portable device is not connected to the Internet; rather it is connected via short-range wireless link to a computer operating within a docking mounting device or cradle. Moreover, this “thin client” is rather a division of normal computer components into a mobile device with input and display hardware, and a docking cradle with all other parts: the main processor, memory, etc. These two components are connected wirelessly rather than with wires as in a standard P.C. (Herrod, abstract). The combined machine then accesses email in the normal way.

In another location, Herrod refers to a thin client as being a web browser capable of running downloaded “applets” (Herrod, Internet web pages have moved on from being static entities viewable using a browser to true applications or applets. Systems have been developed...in which browser capability is introduced to existing hardware, forming a “web top”...Introduction of such browser allows the user to access the Internet...for downloading of applications and information..., col 18 lines 33-45).

Nowhere is there contemplation of a thin client as defined in the Applicant’s specifications (the web enabling program initiates a communications link with the thin client program at 636 and displays the GUI for the application to the AppLink recipient, specifications, page 38 lines 13-14).

### **Even If Lazaridis And Herrod Were As Asserted, Combining The Two As Suggested In Claim 119 Is Unobvious And Hence Patentable Under § 103**

As shown above, Lazaridis and Herrod are not equivalent to the steps of claim 119. However, even if they were, the novel steps of claim 119 produce many *new and unexpected results* over Lazaridis and Herrod, as outlined below. Therefore, reconsideration of claim 119 is respectfully requested.

### **New and Unexpected Results:**

### **AppLink Turns Legacy Applications Into a Means of Communication and Collaboration Between the Primary User and Others**

Remote applications delivered via thin client are known in the art, but they require recipients to be members of or subscribers to a service. In contrast, AppLink extends the utility of email and the web to software applications. That is, AppLink makes it as easy to send an application and a file as it is to send a standard SMTP email or publish a web page. The ability of an AppLink in a web page to be clicked upon by a multitude of potentially anonymous users turns legacy application programs into a means of communication.

For example, a hyperlink an AutoCAD file and the AutoCAD application can be posted on a web page. A web page viewer can click on the hyperlink. Then the AutoCAD application, normally used by single workers to create and modify a mechanical design, becomes a way to communicate that design to the web page viewer. For the recipient of an AppLink, rather than a static image of one side of a design, the *full functionality* of the AutoCAD program is available to rotate, render, zoom in, etc. Additionally, any number of collaborators can be given access to the file via AppLink, and can work with the file.

**Applicant's invention solves different problems than Lazaridis-Herrod.** There is no suggestion in Lazaridis and Herrod of allowing potentially anonymous third parties to access applications and files, or to use pull-up native applications as a means of communications.

### **The Application File Hyperlink Allows Applications Running On Different Operating Systems To Be Used As A Means of Communication And Collaboration**

The application running on a remote computer (claim 119c) can be running on any operating system, regardless of the recipient's operating system.

### **AppLink Replaces Email File Attachments and Eliminates Email Attachment Virus Danger**

An AppLink URL which links to a file and compatible application can be inserted into an email in place of a file attachment. Since no data file is sent to or opened by the user's

local computer, there is no danger of the file containing malicious code which will infect the user's computer, since its application program does not operate locally.

5 With an AppLink, all the virus danger is to the sender (because the AppLinked file is opened on a sender's computer), and not the receiver. This is *opposite* to the normal situation, where it is incumbent upon the email receiver to protect himself from attachment-borne viruses.

### **AppLink Eliminates Email File Attachment Size Limitations**

10 Many email services have size limitations on email attachments. Email with larger attachments are simply blocked. With AppLink, the file is stored on the sender's computer, and is never downloaded. AppLink allows access to files of any size instantly without download.

### **AppLink Allows File Access Even if Email Attachments are Blocked**

15 In fact, as mentioned in the specifications (page 4), many organizations block all email attachments in order to eliminate the virus risk. An AppLink provides a way for a sender to give someone at such an organization access to a file such as a presentation without the need to send the file as an email attachment.

### **File-Viewer Browser Plug-Ins Rendered Unnecessary; AppLinks Have Better Function**

20 A large amount of money is spent by computer application publishers on web browser plug-ins which allow application files to be viewed with a web browser, for example a  
25 PowerPoint viewer built into Internet Explorer. By using claim 119's Application-File Hyperlink, no plug-in is required, since the application is running remotely. Plus it has the advantage that a file sender can ensure that a recipient can view and work with the file regardless of which plug-ins the recipient may have installed on his/her web browser. AppLinks have better function than browser plug-in file viewers because the full  
30 functionality of the native program is available for a file viewer. Plug-in file viewers usually have a limited subset of the native program's capabilities.



Saving large amounts of money and programming time while gaining better capability by using AppLinks in place of web browser plug-ins is an argument for the unobviousness of this invention. If there is money to be saved, presumably someone would have created this invention if it were obvious.

### **The Rejection of Claim 120**

Independent claim 120 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose the hyperlink contains a unique identifier, and associating the unique identifier with meta data identifying the computer file (Herrod, URL, col 31 lines 25-47). Claim 120 has been rewritten as Claim 133, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof.

Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 133, for the following reasons:

#### **Herrod Reference Would Function Oppositely to Claim 120**

The Herrod reference cited in the O.A. (Herrod, URL, col 31 lines 25-47) suggests giving a thin client/terminal web server capabilities via a plug-in card to allow other network-connected client computers to access data collected by the terminal.

Claim 120 is the opposite of this. As claimed, the thin client is not the web server but the *recipient* of data over the web. The citation, however, teaches a thin client *acquiring, storing and delivering* data over a network, whereas the claim is for a thin client *receiving* data over a network in the form of a remote application, and *never storing the data locally* at all. Therefore, even if the Herrod reference were as asserted by the O.A., the suggested combination with Lazaridis would not function as claimed.

#### **Herrod Does Not Refer to a Unique Identifier**

The Herrod citation does mention a URL, but this suggestion merely refers to the concept of a URL linking to server-stored data as presented by a web page, which is well known in the art. There is no suggestion in the Herrod citation that the URL or hyperlink contain a unique identifier, as claimed. Such an identifier is required to allow the URL to be linked or associated with a unique, specific data file, and for other properties associated with communication and access to be associated with the file. The Herrod citation is in fact for a single URL linked to variable data and multiple files, i.e., whatever happens to be in the terminal/web server's data store (Herrod, col 31 lines 43-44).

Also, the Herrod citation makes no mention of meta data associated with said unique identifier which identifies the file associated with the hyperlink. Since there is no unique identifier, there can be no metadata associated with it.

Neither Herrod nor Lazaridis contemplate using remote applications as a means of communication, therefore they do not teach associating metadata related to that role with a file.

To summarize, claim 120 claims a hyperlink containing a unique identifier which is associated with a particular file. An example hyperlink, given in the applicant's specifications is: <http://FreeDesk.com/AppLinks/345.65867.73645>

As can be readily seen, the example URL is especially suitable to the generation of numerous AppLinks, each associated with a specific, individual file. This is opposite to the URL cited by Herrod, which is a single URL accessing all data recorded by a remote thin client terminal, and further evidence that the suggested combination is a strained interpretation.

### **The Rejection of Claim 121**

Independent claim 121 was rejected because the Office action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose the hyperlink contains a unique identifier, and associating the unique identifier with meta data identifying the computer file. Claim 121 has been rewritten as Claim 134, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof.

Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 134, for the following reasons as laid out in detail in the discussion of claim 119:

- Lazaridis's "Trigger Event" is Not a Hyperlink
- Lazaridis Teaches Away From a Hyperlink
- Lazaridis Does Not Teach Operating an Application Program Compatible with the Computer File On a Computer Remote to the User
- Lazaridis's Inbound Email Detection is "Push" Technology, while a Hyperlink is "Pull" Technology

**Strained Interpretation** The purpose of Lazaridis's invention is to forward a data file, principally email and attachments, to various external machines (Lazaridis, the present invention includes the ability to redirect certain message attachments to... an external machine which could be a FAX machine, a printer, a system for displaying images or a voice mail system, col 6 lines 9-13). It does not teach using server computer applications to open the file, therefore it cannot select a server-based application to open the file.

The claimed invention stores and opens the data file remotely from the recipient and explicitly does not forward it. In fact, the whole point of the claim is to not forward a file.

To suggest that forwarding a data file to a printer close to the user or to a voice mail storage system is equivalent to selecting a server-based application to open the file is a strained interpretation that could only have been made by hindsight.

### **The Rejection of Claim 122**

Claim 122 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose multiple application programs are available to be associated with the computer file, and the associated application program is selected based on selection criteria chosen from the group comprising (a) legal rights of the user to use the application programs, (b) capabilities of the application programs, and (c) properties that are associated with the hyperlink.

Claim 122 has been rewritten as Claim 135, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 135, for the following reasons:

5 As detailed above, Lazaridis gives remote access to data items by *forwarding* them to various external machines. Sometimes a copy of said data items is left on the server computer. However, this happens when the server computer consists of a user's PC. It is left on the PC so that when the user returns, he can access the message with his PC's email program. There is no contemplation of giving remote access to that specific data  
10 file as stored on the server. Rather, remote access is given by redirecting or forwarding a copy of the data file to the user's mobile device or to other machines near the user. To consider forwarding a data item to an external machine as equivalent to opening it internally and is an overly strained interpretation of the reference that could only be made in hindsight.

15 Lazaridis teaches the exact opposite of the claimed invention in that it sends the file onward. It does not open the file in the server. Therefore, Lazaridis does not teach having server-based applications available to open the file.

The claimed invention has a completely different purpose and solves a different problem  
20 than Lazaridis. As an example, because the purpose of Lazaridis is to forward data to a single user, it does not teach evaluating whether the user has legal rights to use a particular application (as claimed by the Applicant). Such a step would be entirely foreign to Lazaridis (since it is intended to be used by a single user) and demonstrates that the claimed invention is substantially different from Lazaridis.

### 25 **The Rejection of Claim 123**

Independent claim 123 was rejected because the Office action stated that the claim's "a method for handling incoming e-mails at an e-mail gateway" is disclosed by Lazaridis-Herrod (Lazaridis, gateway, col 5 line 57-col 6 line30).

Claim 123 has been rewritten as Claim 136, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 136, for the following reasons:

5        **Lazaridis's "Gateway" is a misunderstood reference.** The Office action stated that the claim's preamble "a method for handling incoming e-mails at an e-mail gateway" is equivalent to Lazaridis, gateway, col 5 line 57-col 6 line30. The term "gateway" as used by Lazaridis has a very specific meaning which is different from that claimed by the Applicant. Lazaridis's gateway refers to a "connection or bridge between the WAN and  
10       some other type of network, such as an RF wireless network, cellular network, satellite network, or ... (a) land-line connection" (Lazaridis, col 6 lines 2-6). That is, a message sent to the user over the Internet (WAN) is forwarded by the redirector by the "gateway" pathway, for example to the user's mobile device via RF. In this case, the gateway is the connection between the WAN and the RF network. The message gets to Lazaridis's  
15       server computer, which could be the user's desktop PC, and then is forwarded to some external device near the user.

**General Functioning of Lazaridis is Opposite to Claim 123.** This is contrary to the claimed invention. As claimed, the incoming message is intercepted before it gets to the  
20       user's PC. After stripping off the attachment and substituting an AppLink to the file, the email is allowed to continue to the user's PC. No forwarding happens. It ends up at the user's PC.

      Lazaridis's gateway is a way to push messages out to the user *from* the user's PC. Claim  
25       136's gateway is a way to intercept messages going *to* the user's PC and process them to remove virus danger. They end up at the user's PC and go no further. The claimed invention solves a completely different problem than Lazaridis, and functions differently. This is detailed in a rewritten claim 136 in an added "whereas" paragraph to define the invention patentably over the citations, which do not teach what the Office Action relies  
30       on them to teach.

**Lazaridis's preferred link is not a reference or hyperlink.** The Office Action states that 7(c) creating a reference associated with the attachment copy is equivalent to Lazaridis, email system with preferred link, col 10 line 53-col 11 line 6. This is a misunderstood reference. Lazaridis's preferred link refers to a data pathway rather than a  
5 hyperlink or reference. Claim 136 expands reference to: "reference or hyperlink" to clarify this.

**Lazaridis does not delete an email attachment.** The Office Action states at 7(d) that  
10 "deleting the attachment from the incoming e-mail and adding said hyperlink to the email" is equivalent to Lazaridis, add or delete, col 8, lines 1-30). This is a misunderstood reference. When Lazaridis uses the terms add or delete, they refer to the action of adding or deleting a message sender or a redirection criteria from a preferred redirector list (Lazaridis, add or delete certain senders or message characteristics, col 8 line 23). The cited words are not related to attachments or data items. Rather they are related to  
15 modifying rules for handling data items.

What Lazaridis does do with the email attachment is to *forward it* to various external devices close to the user. This is opposite to the claim, where the email attachment is *blocked from* getting to the user. Lazaridis does not teach what the Examiner relies upon  
20 it as supposedly teaching.

**Lazaridis Does Not Operate a File-Compatible Application in a Computer Remote from the Recipient.** The Office Action states that the step at 7(e) "operating on a remote computer remote from the recipient an application program associated with the  
25 attachment copy", is equivalent to Lazaridis, a remote device, col 6 lines 7-30. In fact this reference to a remote computer is to a computer *remote from* the user's desktop PC, and *local to* the user. This is opposite to the claimed "a remote computer *remote from the recipient*". The claim is rewritten to replace "application program associated with the attachment copy" with "application program associated with and compatible with the  
30 attachment copy".

**Lazaridis Does Not Open the File in the Application Running on the Remote Computer.** The Office Action states that the step at 7(f) “opening the attachment copy in the application program running on the remote computer upon activation of the hyperlink” is equivalent to Lazaridis, receive and process certain attachments, col 13 lines 20-35. What is meant by Lazaridis’s word “process” is filtering and redirection/forwarding. The email and attachments are forwarded to an external machine local to the user. The cited lines refer to the manipulation of the “push” criteria, that is, which messages (filtering) get pushed where (redirection/forwarding). Thus Lazaridis **does not** manipulate data files at the redirection server other than to redirect them and package them for said redirection. In contrast, the claimed invention, **does**, in fact ALL the processing and working with the file occurs at the server. Claim 123’s step f is rewritten to replace the word “remote computer” with “computer remote from the recipient” to clarify this.

Claim 124 is withdrawn.

Claim 125 is withdrawn.

### **The Rejection of Claims 126 and 130**

Claim 126 and 130 were rejected because the Office Action stated that they contain similar limitations to the apparatus of claim 123. Therefore, claims 126, 130 are rejected for the similar rationale set forth in claim 123.

Claims 126 and 130 have been rewritten as new Claims 138 and 143, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 138 and 143, for the reasons detailed above for claim 123, and for the following reasons:

**Claim 126 Solves Different Problems.** Lazaridis solves the problem of forwarding messages from a user’s desktop PC to a mobile users current location. Herrod solves the problem of giving a wireless data terminal increased capability. Claim 126 (new claim

138), on the other hand, solves the different problem of *loss of control* of data attachments sent to others. Control and protection of outgoing data attachments is retained by removing said data from outgoing emails, inserting an AppLink and forwarding the email to the recipient's desktop PC, while giving appropriate access to recipients via server-based applications delivered via thin client. Rewritten claim 138 has added a whereby clause reciting said different problem.

**Claim 130: No Steps Are Taught by Lazaridis-Herrod, Solves Different Problem.**

Claim 130 (new claim 143) claims an AppLink server that has a subset of the features of the email gateway claims, that is, the basic capability to react to an AppLink by opening a computer file in the remote computer and delivering the GUI output of the application to the user via thin client. As explained in the comments above for claim 123, no steps in this method are equivalent to Lazaridis-Herrod. The combination suggested by the Office Action is not suggested by Lazaridis-Herrod, and is unobvious for reasons detailed in the general comments, under New and Unexpected Results. The claimed invention solves many problems not contemplated by Lazaridis-Herrod, and such different problems is recited in the claim.

**The Rejection of Claims 127 and 129**

Claim 127 and 129 were rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose imposing file access restrictions on said attachment copy as inherent feature of attachment (Lazaridis, email attachment, col 3 lines 35-65).

Claims 127 and 129 have been rewritten as Claims 138 and 140, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 138 and 140, for the reasons detailed above for claim 123, and for the following reasons:

As set forth in the comments above for claim 126, the outbound email gateway is a patentable innovation with the purpose of protecting intellectual property: i.e., not losing control of outgoing data attachments. Claim 127's (new claim 138's) additional step of imposing file access restrictions greatly extends this retained control. Because such a



purpose was not contemplated by either Lazaridis or Herrod, such a step would not be logical for them. The whole point of Lazaridis-Herrod is to give data files *more* access and wider distribution, not less.

5 Claim 129 (new claim 140) extends the protection of outbound intellectual property by allowing flexible access to data file by recipients based upon various criteria. Less trusted persons can get less access under this method. A whereby clause is added to new claim 140 to explain this: “whereby attachment access can be varied according to the sensitivity of a particular attached document.”

### 10 The Rejection of Claim 128

Claim 128 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose setting a variable level of access restrictions based upon a security level associated with the recipient (Lazaridis, secure connection, col 6 lines 7-30; secure link, col 7 lines 45-55).

15 Claim 128 has been rewritten as Claim 139, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 138 and 140, for the reasons detailed above for claim 123, and for the following reasons:

20 **Misunderstood Reference.** Lazaridis’s “secure connection” refers simply to a secure *data pathway* to an external device close to the user (Lazaridis, the present invention includes the ability to redirect certain message attachments to...an external machine which could be a FAX machine, a printer, a system for displaying images or a voice mail system, col 6 lines 9-13).

25 In contrast, the meaning of security level in claim 128 (new claim 139) is a *piece of data itself*- that is, an evaluation of a level of trust placed in a particular recipient.

New claim 139 has replaced the words “access restrictions” with “file access restrictions” to clarify that the access referred to is associated with the attached file, and not a particular data pathway.

Inoperative Combination. The cited reference would not function as claimed. To set a variable level of access restrictions based on the security of the data pathway associated with a particular recipient is not contemplated or claimed.

Claim 128 extends the protection of outbound intellectual property by allowing flexible access to data file by recipients based upon various criteria. Less trusted persons can get less access under this method. A whereby clause is added to new claim 139 to explain this: “whereby attachment access can be varied according to the trust placed in a particular recipient individual as represented by said security level.”

### **The Rejection of Claim 131**

Claim 131 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose (a) a single server (b) a personal computer; and (c) multiple, separate computers operating as a single logical server (Lazaridis, Internet 18, Fig 1).

Claim 131 has been rewritten as Claim 142, to define patentability over these references and any combination thereof. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 142, for the reasons detailed above for claim 130 (new claim 141), which demonstrates that the AppLink application server claimed is a patentable innovation under 35 USC § 103, since few if any of the capabilities of said apparatus are taught by Lazaridis-Herrod, and even if the cited references were as stated by the Office Action, there is no suggestion that they be combined in the way suggested. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that the specific implementations of the AppLink server as claimed in Claim 131 (new claim 142) are also patentable, and Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 142.

### **The Rejection of Claim 111**

Claim 111 was rejected because the Office Action stated that it contains similar limitations set forth in apparatus claim 123. Claim 111 has been rewritten as Claim 143, to define patentability over the references stated for claim 123 and any combination thereof.

Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 143, for the reasons detailed above under general remarks and under the discussions of claims 123 (new claim 136), and claim 130 (new claim 141). These reasons are summarized below:

5           **Misunderstood References.** Lazaridis's preferred link is not a reference or hyperlink. Also, Lazaridis does not operate a server-based application on a computer remote from the recipient and transmit the graphical user interface of said application to the recipient.

**No suggestion to combine references**

**Combining the references is not obvious**

10           **Claim 111 Solves Different Problems.** Lazaridis solves the problem of forwarding messages from a user's desktop PC to a mobile users current location. Herrod solves the problem of giving a wireless data terminal increased capability. Claim 111 (new claim 143), on the other hand, solves the different problem of *giving simple and easy access to server-based applications to a wide variety of potentially anonymous users*. Rewritten  
15           claim 143 has added a whereby clause reciting said different problem.

### **The Rejection of Claim 112**

Claim 112 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose (a) providing application hyperlink generation means on said computer server system for creating  
20           said application hyperlink and (b) providing application hyperlink transmission means for transmitting said application file hyperlink to said at least one recipient user (Lazaridis, Email sub system, col 10 lines 20-38). Claim 112 has been rewritten as Claim 144, to define patentability over the references stated and any combination thereof.

25           Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 144, for the reason that, as detailed in the general comments and the comments about claims 123, Lazaridis-Herrod do not teach a hyperlink associated with a thin-client delivered application. The Lazaridis citation does refer to a generic email system, but that system is used to transmit data,

not applications. Lazaridis-Herrod also address different problems. Claim 112 has been rewritten as claim 144 and a whereby clause is added to recite the different problem.

### **The Rejection of Claim 113**

5 Claim 113 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose said server-based computer application comprises a first communications means consisting of a communications program or application (Lazaridis, Email sub system, col 10 lines 20-38). Claim 113 has been rewritten as Claim 145, to define patentability over the references stated and any combination thereof.

10 Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 145, for the reasons stated below:

15 The claimed communication means are operated on a server and the GUI is delivered to users via thin client. Lazaridis, in contrast, operates every mentioned communications method on an external machine near the user, that is, local to and not remote from the user. Herrod mentions accessing email over the web, but there is no reference to giving access to this application to multiple, potentially anonymous persons. No rational user would wish to give others access to their email account.

20 However, this objection applies only to a personal communications account, to prevent a loss of privacy. It does not apply to the claimed invention, where said communications means are not connected to a particular person's account data and message archives. Rather, it is a generic account intended to project out to the user the communications capabilities of the program. The combination of this capability with simple, easy  
25 hyperlink access, gives the claimed combination the same advantages delineated for claim 111.

30 **Unexpected Results, Solves Different Problem** The ability to project out to recipients virtually any communications application (via thin client), means that they can then use that communications application to communicate with the sender, regardless of whether

they have that communications program installed locally. Additionally, operating the first communications means on the server allows more security for the sender, in that the recipient cannot save a copy of a communications session between the sender and the recipient (because it is not running locally).

5

### **The Rejection of Claim 114, 115**

Claim 114 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose (a) providing a second communications means..which are compatible with...said first

communications means, and (b) providing address configuration means on said server system

10 which allow said communications program to be configured with the communications address of said...users as inherent features of Internet. Claim 114 has been rewritten as Claim 146, to define patentability over the references stated and any combination thereof.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 146,  
15 for the reasons stated below:

The ability to project out to recipients virtually any communications application (via thin client), preferably preconfigured with the address of the *sender*, is a novel and  
20 unanticipated ability.

Claim 114 has been rewritten to make clear that it is the thin-client based first communications means that can be configured with various addresses. The second communications means is not necessarily delivered by hyperlink, and could be the  
25 sender's locally installed communications program. A whereby clause has laid out these new and unexpected results.

Claim 115 (new claim 147) is a narrowing and specific instantiation of claim 114, and Applicant  
30 requests reconsideration of claim 115 as applied to new claim 147 for the reasons stated above for claim 114.

## **The Rejection of Claim 116, 117 and 118**

Claim 116 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose said server-based application comprises a computer visual interface desktop work area and further comprising the steps of (providing one or more native software server-based applications and (b) providing access to or links to said one or more native software applications within said computer visual interface desktop work area as inherent features of Internet.

Claim 116 has been rewritten as Claim 148, to define patentability over the references stated and any combination thereof.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 148, for the reasons stated below:

**Misunderstood References.** Lazaridis's preferred link is not a reference or hyperlink. Also, Lazaridis does not operate a server-based application on a computer remote from the recipient and transmit the graphical user interface of said application to the recipient.

**No suggestion to combine references**

**Combining the references is not obvious**

**Claim 116 Solves Different Problems.** Lazaridis solves the problem of forwarding messages from a user's desktop PC to a mobile users current location. Herrod solves the problem of giving a wireless data terminal increased capability. Claim 116 (new claim 148), on the other hand, solves the different problem of *giving simple and easy access to server-based applications to a wide variety of potentially anonymous users*. Rewritten claim 148 has added a whereby clause reciting said different problem.

Claim 117 is a narrowing and specific instantiation of claim 116, and Applicant requests reconsideration of claim 117 as applied to new claim 149 for the reasons stated above for claim 116.

Claim 118 is the use of the invention of claim 116 in a commercial service, as a business method, and Applicant requests reconsideration of claim 118 as applied to new claim 150 for the reasons stated above for claim 116.

5

### **The Rejection of Claim 61**

Claim 61 was rejected because the Office Action stated that it contains similar limitations set forth in apparatus claim 123. Claim 61 has been rewritten as Claim 151, to define patentability over the references stated for claim 123 and any combination thereof.

- 10 Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 151, for the reasons detailed above under general remarks and under the discussions of claims 123 (new claim 136), and claim 130 (new claim 141).

### **The Rejection of Claims 63, 64, 65 and 66**

15

Claim 63 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose providing hyperlink transmission means for transmitting said application file hyperlink to said at least one hyperlink recipient user (Herrod, download application, col 18 lines 33-59).

- 20 Because the suggested combination does not refer to an application file hyperlink (as detailed above in comments about claim 119), transmission means for sending said hyperlink are not disclosed. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 153, for the reasons detailed above.

- 25 Claim 64, 65 are reifications of claim 63, and Applicant requests reconsideration as applied to new claims 154, 155 for the reasons stated above for claim 63.

Claim 62 was not rejected and is resubmitted as new claim 152.

**Claim 66.** Applicant requests reconsideration of Claim 66 (as rewritten in new claim 156) for the reasons given under claim 119, that is, Lazaridis-Herrod do not disclose a hyperlink as claimed in this invention.

5    **Claim 67.** Applicant requests reconsideration of Claim 67 (as now applicable to new claim 157) because (as detailed above) Lazaridis-Herrod do not disclose a hyperlink as claimed, do not disclose associating the hyperlink with a particular file in the first instance, and therefore cannot disclose associating it with a different file.

10   **Claim 68.** Applicant requests reconsideration of Claim 68 (as now applicable to new claim 158) because (as detailed above) Lazaridis-Herrod do not disclose a remote application delivered via thin client by activation of a hyperlink. Additionally, Lazaridis-Herrod do not suggest using server-based applications as a means of communications, and so would have no reason to modify the application user interface settings to optimize such use. To assume this is taught would be a  
15   strained interpretation that could be made only in hindsight.

**Claims 69 and 70.** Claims 69 and 70 are dependent reifications of claim 61 and Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claims 159 and 160) for the reasons stated above for claim 61.

20   **Claim 71.** Claim 71 adds variable file access and manipulation restriction means. Because Lazaridis-Herrod does not teach or contemplate using remote applications as communications means to multiple, potentially anonymous users, and so would have no reason to have variable file access or manipulation means. Therefore, Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to  
25   new claim 161).

**Claims 72-75.** Claims 72-75 are dependent reifications of claim 61 and Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claims 159 and 160) for the reasons stated above for claim 61. There would be no reason for Lazaridis-Herrod to take the claimed steps and to assume so would  
30   be a strained interpretation.



**Claims 74-79.** The Office Action objections to Claims 74-79 rely on the citation Lazaridis, secure connection, col 6 lines 7-30. Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claims 164-169) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 128:

5           **Misunderstood Reference.** Lazaridis’s “secure connection” refers simply to a secure *data pathway* to an external device close to the user (Lazaridis, the present invention includes the ability to redirect certain message attachments to... an external machine which could be a FAX machine, a printer, a system for displaying images or a voice mail system, col 6 lines 9-13).

10           In contrast, the meaning of security level in claim 128 (new claim 139) is a *piece of data itself*- that is, an evaluation of a level of trust placed in a particular recipient.

New claim 139 has replaced the words “access restrictions” with “file access restrictions” to clarify that the access referred to is associated with the attached file, and not a particular data pathway.

15           **Claims 71-79.** The rejection of Claims 71-79 also relied on the citation Lazaridis, secure connection, col 6 lines 7-30; secure link, col 7 lines 45-55. This refers to encrypting a message or data file before sending. Claims 71-79 have to do with retaining control of a data file by NOT sending it. Applicant therefore requests reconsideration (as applied to new claims 161-169).

20           **Claim 80** is a dependent claim of claim 63, and is a reification of that claim. Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claim 170) for the reasons stated above for claim 63.

**Claim 81.** Claim 81 is similar to claim 116, therefore Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claims 171) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 116.

25           **Claim 82.** Claim 82 was rejected because the Office Action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose (a) after detecting said hyperlink activation, assigning a guest account to said recipient user; and (b) creating a copy of said at least one computer file in the guest account; and (c) opening the file copy in said file-compatible server-based application instead of the original computer file (Lazaridis, selected item can be replicated, col 6 lines 49-55).

Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claim 172) for the reasons stated below:

When the Lazaridis citation refers to replication, it is referring to forwarding the message or data item either to the user's mobile device, or to the user's desktop PC. Because there is no conception of allowing numerous third (potentially anonymous) parties to access this data, of course there is no discussion of the security features that a system which offers such capabilities should have. The claimed guest accounts provide security by providing a "firewall" between an AppLink sender's personal accounts and the "guest" account used by the AppLink server. The data item is replicated into the guest account to keep AppLink recipients AWAY from the AppLink originator's other data. Lazaridis does not teach this because the purpose of the Lazaridis invention is to give the user AS MUCH access as possible.

**Claims 83-86.** Claims 83 through 86 are dependent upon claim 82 and reify and extend that invention. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of these claims as applied to new claims 173-176, for the same reasons given for claim 82.

**Claim 87.** Claim 87 was rejected because the office action stated that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose said at least one computer file comprises a first computer file and at least one additional computer file, and wherein said application file hyperlink is associated with both the first and the additional computer files, and comprising the additional steps of (a) operating on a remote computer a plurality of application programs, said plurality of programs having at least one program compatible with or capable of opening each of said computer files; (b) opening the computer files in said plurality of application programs; and (c) transmitting the user interface of said plurality of application programs to said thin client means (Herrod, a thin client, abstract; col 8 lines 1-15;44-65; col 13 lines 25-47; col 18 lines 33-60; col 20 lines 31-67).

Claim 87 is dependent upon claim 61 and is simply a reification of the term at least one computer file with a plurality of files. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claim 177) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 61.

**Claim 88** is cancelled.

**Claim 89** is cancelled.

**Claim 90.** The Office Action rejection of this claims relied upon Lazaridis, receive and process certain attachments, col 13 lines 20-35, as being equivalent to the claimed action of two users engaged in simultaneous remote collaboration over the same document, they having gained such access in the first place by activating an AppLink. Since Lazaridis does not teach any kind of simultaneous collaboration, to interpret the citation (which refers only to a user sending commands to the PROGRAM, and not other users) as such is an overly strained interpretation that could be made only in hindsight. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration (as applied to new claim 180).

**Claims 91 & 92.** These claims are a business method claim of the invention in claim 61. Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 91 & 92 (as applied to new claims 181 & 182) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 61, above.

**Claims 93-96** refers to notification of an AppLink originator whenever someone accesses the AppLink, and recording details about such access. Since Lazaridis does not contemplate third parties other than the primary user having access to the redirected messages, the notification Lazaridis refers to are simply notifications that a new email or message has arrived. There is no notification for the SENDER of the email that is taught in Lazaridis. Therefore, Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 93-96 (as applied to new claims 183-186).

**Claim 97** is similar to claim 131, and therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claim 97 (as applied to new claim 187) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 97, above.

**Claims 98-100** are variations on the possible hardware configurations of claim 61, therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 98-100 (as applied to new claims 188-190) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 61, above.

**Claims 101-102** refer to different methods to give an AppLink recipient access to a thin client. Since Herrod does not contemplate giving thin client access to other than the primary user,

Herrod does not consider how to ensure that thin-client based communication occurs, by providing multiple ways to get a thin client capability to an AppLink recipient. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 101-102 (as applied to new claims 191-192).

5     **Claim 103.** The Office Action asserted that Lazaridis-Herrod disclose the step of opening the computer file occurs only after a determination is made that the hyperlink associated with the computer file is still active. The Lazaridis citation, however, refers to a trigger to begin redirection (pushing) of subsequently received messages. It teaches nothing about receiving a request and evaluating whether the requested file is still accessible. Therefore Applicant requests  
10    reconsideration of claim 103 (as applied to new claim 193).

**Claim 104** refers to associating an AppLink with a different file after the AppLink has been created and disseminated. This is required so that an AppLink can function as a subscription service, where the content changes periodically. The Herrod reference teaches notifying a user  
15    about the receipt of a message, or playing it back for him. There is no discussion of a changing file associated with the same hyperlink. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claim 104 (as applied to new claim 194).

**Claim 105** is cancelled.  
20

**Claim 106** teaches using an algorithm to select a particular server-based application to use upon AppLink activation. Herrod does not contemplate using thin client applications as a means of communication, and so does not teach using such an algorithm, which is necessary BECAUSE AppLink can give file access to a virtually infinite variety of users, with different security levels  
25    and rights to use various applications. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claim 106 (as applied to new claim 188).

**Claim 107** is a reification of claim 106, and therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 107 (as applied to new claim 197) for the reasons stated in remarks for claim 106, above.  
30

Claims 108-110 refer to centralized control of various file access parameters in connection with using AppLink as a means of communication. Such controls provide protection of intellectual property, and this purpose was not contemplated by Lazaridis-Herrod. Therefore Applicant requests reconsideration of claims 108-110 (as applied to new claims 198-200).

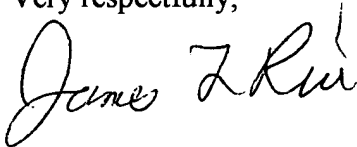
5

Conclusion:

For all of the above reasons, applicant submits that the specification and claims are now in proper form and that the claims all define patentability over the prior art. Therefore applicant  
10 submits that this application is now in condition for allowance, which action he respectfully solicits.

If the application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant respectfully requests assistance and suggestions of the Examiner.

15 Very respectfully,



James L. Rice

Applicant Pro Se

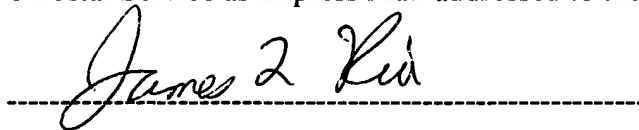
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30

standard technique is to offer the consumer something valuable in exchange for personal information. An example is a bookstore discount card which gives a purchase price discount to customers in exchange for allowing the company to track the customer's purchase history. This discount, typically 15% or more, indicates the value the company places on this information. The assumption is that the company can capitalize on this knowledge by offering the customer products more likely to be of interest, and thus more likely to be purchased. However, limitations of a single company's database are many. Only large customers are able to afford the large and expensive effort to acquire and manage this data. From the customer's point of view, this information is not available to other bookstores, some of which might have lower prices or a better, more appropriate selection. This information is lost whenever the company that has acquired the data goes out of business, or perhaps is used in ways not beneficial to the customer, such as selling customer addresses to junk mail distributors. The information is often limited in scope. For example, a history of book purchases might be less of a predictor of future book purchases than the fact that a customer just learned to fly. And that information cannot generally be acquired in a cost-effective way by smaller vendors.

Personal computer and desktop devices, as well as laptop devices, are not capable of executing very large scale computer applications consisting of millions of lines of source code. Because of their size, such applications require large amounts of memory and relatively high cycle speeds of CPU operation in order to run satisfactorily. However, in the 1980's and 1990's, with the popularity of the Internet and world-wide web, there has also arisen a general desire to have dramatically improved interoperability between systems, as well as improved simultaneous communications interfacing and network among an increased number of users.

Unfortunately, the ultimate providers of the marketing information, i.e., the members of the population consisting of the owners of the desktop and laptop PCs in the worldwide economies, are generally enslaved by the operating systems or application programs they run. This is due to a cost dominance which makes it impractical for most users to switch from one system to another once purchased and installed or used in each individual's computing device. Similarly, the vendors of the legacy programs, which typically require large investment costs to purchase, and may require unique operating systems, have tended to maintain user loyalty by coercive practices which provide limited choices to customers. What is needed is a way in which various computing platforms may operate in a unified environment. A universal

computing environment may make it possible to provide marketing subjects, as discussed above, to register to receive such means to facilitate transfer of the data via the communication nets.

Within the field of computing, there are numerous problems which prevent efficient flow of data among computing devices. Indeed, as the demand for ever larger application programs continues, and the attendant requirement for greater memory to service these applications accompany such demand, systems for interfacing and operating computing devices become increasingly challenged to keep pace. As a result, whenever data flow is desired, for example the download of application or other programs onto computers from a remote computing device, substantial delays typically ensue which accumulate to vast aggregate inefficiencies throughout the various economies of the world. These inefficiencies contribute to a loss of resources such as time, computing power, human potential, opportunity costs, and others. These lead to a need for more efficient management and cost effective interface among computing devices.

Computing systems or interfaces have been devised which operate in a so-called "thin client" mode, i.e., one in which a user terminal or computer may be relatively less powerful than a typical existing PC. The thin-client mode of operation may provide for all application execution to take place at the server. In this type of thin client, the client acts essentially as a terminal emulator, using a commercial network such as the Internet, to submit input to the application running at the server level, and displaying the output of the executable resident on the server. This mode of operation is comparable to a mainframe terminal. Alternatively, a thin client computer may use the communications network to obtain application code, or other executable code, i.e., programs, to enable application operation at the thin client. However, the object code of the program is not permanently stored at the thin client. Typically, if executable code is actually downloaded to a client, only a portion of an application's executable code resides on the thin client at one time.

The efficiencies of the thin client mode of operating a computing device stem from the manner in which a large size program may be accessed remotely, with the large size program not being downloaded to the computing device of the user. Instead, the large program is accessed remotely by that computing device user (and likely by other users simultaneously as well). Applications have historically been delivered to users over a network by means of a thin client. Files have also been transmitted to users over a network via various systems such as FTP, or as attachments to an e-mail. Links to web pages or file downloads have similarly been practiced.

What would be desirable is a system using familiar user modalities to provide a richly functioning interactive and collaborative communications media based at least in part on a remotely-executing application.

~~Another development within the software industry is increasing user demand and/or supplier desire for more efficient modes of software delivery to the consumer, chiefly through software downloads over the ftp or http protocols on the Internet. However, while software downloads are available, users are becoming increasingly used to instant gratification of their desire to receive digital content on on-line services, without waiting for extensive downloads. Of course, modern software, born of in the large style programming and consisting of literally millions of lines of source code, and correspondingly large executable files following compilation, can take considerable time to download, even on a connection with relatively high bandwidth, such as DSL or cable modems. Furthermore, extensive download waits make it impractical to switch between a thin and fat client environment.~~

An additional problem occurs when computer users in locations remote from each other attempt to share data files, e.g., word processing “document” files, among themselves. Many viruses are spread via e-mail attachments, particularly where the native application for the attachment file utilizes macros, i.e., executable code running within the native application that is embedded within a data file. Accordingly, as a securing precaution many companies have prohibited all e-mail attachments. Furthermore, many Internet Service Providers have file attachment size limits of from one to five megabytes, to reduce strain on their infrastructure. It would be desirable to provide remote user access to data files of arbitrarily large size without sending the file itself, and without the necessity of the recipient ever downloading the file. In addition, application interface settings can be customized by the individual, but those settings are the same for all documents that person works on. This is depicted in Figure 1A, (Example of existing Windows Application Interface Customization). It would be desirable to provide the ability to associate custom interface settings with each file. Finally, large file transmission is impractical for users with relatively low-bandwidth connections to a network, such as the Internet, particularly when these files do not admit of significant compression. For example, a typical analog connection may provide transmission of 56K/second. However, an AutoCAD® file for a bridge design might be several hundred megabytes. To download that at 56K would actually take days.



The originators of some data files may wish to restrict the ability of file recipients to change a document. Currently, software exists, e.g. ADOBE®'s Acrobat PDF (portable document format) software and client viewer software, and other page-description systems that allow data files of certain types to be transmitted in a format which restricts the ability of a recipient to make changes to the data file. This file is then sent as an attachment or download to the recipient, who then views it if he has the PDF viewer installed on his computer. PDF is essentially a "picture" of a document, meaning that the recipient cannot change it. However, a data file originator may wish to restrict use or access of a document in other ways in addition to restricting modification of a data file. For example, a data file originator may wish to restrict the number of times a remote user may view a document, or restrict the ability of a remote user to even save the document. It would be desirable to provide a system by which a data file or "document" originator may restrict access or permissions to a data file in ways other than merely restricting modification.

Finally, with regard to data file and "document" file sharing, a file originator cannot always be certain, without prior consultation with a document recipient, whether the recipient has the necessary software, i.e., the data file's native application of the same version used by the originator, to view the data file as it appears to the originator. A document originator will wish to be sure that a recipient will be able to view, and perhaps work with a data file, regardless of whether the recipient has a program capable of opening that file installed on his or her PC. This is the function of ADOBE®'s PDF (portable document format). With PDF, a PDF file is derived from a document by the ADOBE® conversion utility. However, even with document formats such as PDF, the originator does not have complete control over the use put to the document. For example, it may be saved by the remote viewer. Also, with PDF, a recipient cannot alter the document in any way.

~~It would be desirable to provide a thin client computing environment in which users may use software applications in the interim between a decision to download a software application, and the completion of the download of the entire body of executable code making up the application.~~ It would be also desirable to provide a thin client computing environment in which collaboration between users may take place, i.e., one in which various users may simultaneously view a single data file using a thin-client application. ~~It would also be desirable to provide users with support for a thin client environment in which a user may work until a "fat client", i.e., an~~

~~environment in which needed application code is downloaded and resides for an extended period of time on the user's computer, is downloaded to the client computer.~~

### Summary Of The Invention

~~A method is provided by which a user, e.g. a remote user, may access remote files and applications in thin client mode by accessing a hyperlink to a URL or network location. This hyperlink may be referred to generally herein by the generic term Application File Hyperlink, or by the name used in trade "AppLink". A method for improving interface efficiencies between networked or otherwise communicating computing devices is provided. Enabling code is provided to enable and/or initiate the interface between a remote computing device and a local computing device. This enabling code is downloadable in a format suitable for making possible substantially instant utilization of the enabling code, even while additional portions of the enabling code continue to be downloaded to the local computing device. This enabling code will preferably allow terminal emulation by a client computer, as well as allow further executable code to be downloaded in the background, in order to support some level of fat-client support for a software application which may be used by the client user.~~

In a preferred embodiment of the subject invention, the enabling code provides a terminal emulator by which the client computer may access application software resident on a server. Preferably, the server computer which executes the application program transmits presentation data to the client computer on an instantaneous or near instantaneous basis, so that the terminal emulation is transparent to the client user, i.e., so that the experience of the user is similar or identical to using a fat client executable application. ~~As the enabling code and other software continues to be downloaded from the remote computing device to the local computing device, a user is free to use other data such as application or file data, resident at or through either the remote computing device or the local computing device. In one embodiment of the invention, following completion of the download of enabling data of the user is, optionally, advised of a transition sequence automatically occurring to terminate the application or data download phase and fully operate within either a local computing device mode or a mode in which files are shared with the local computing device via the remote computing device.~~

Also provided within an embodiment of the present invention is a system for distribution of data files between and among remote users. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, information about the location of a remote server may be embedded in a web page viewed with

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